

# CHARLESTOWN

Tuesday Morning, May 6, 1867.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR CONGRESS, HON. CHAS, JAS. FAULKNER OF BERKELEY.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS, FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES. WELLS J. HAWKS, THOMAS M. ISBELL

Dstret No. 1. We are authorized to announce THOMAS M. ISBELL, Esq., as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, in District No. 1, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the removal of J. J. Grantham, Esq., from the District.

MANY VOTERS.

### DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

No action has yet been taken to secure a representation from this county, in the Convention to nominate a candidate for Attorney General, and we therefore suggest the propriety of having a meeting on Friday next for the purpose. The Convention will meet in Richmond on to-morrow week, and we think some one should be delegated to reflect the preference of the county. We therefore call a meeting for 2 o'clock on Friday, at Jefferson Hall.

The inclemency of the weather on Saturday last, prevented Mr. ISBELL, from meeting his appointment to address the people of Smithfield. We are not authorised by Mr. I. to do so, but upon our own responsibility, we renew the appointment for next Saturday, the 9th of May. Let there be full attendance.

#### THE CANVASS. As the canvass in this Congressional district

progresses, it likewise increases in interest, each day giving more and more convincing proofs of the purity and harmony of the democratic party, which cannot fail to inspire its members with renewed energy and confidence in its complete triumph. While it is always important and desirable that our party should be in perfect discipline and thoroughly organized, yet, it is so now, in an especial degree, when it devolves upon it, not only to uphold its time-honored and tried principles of polity and constitutional construction, but also to vindicate its ancient usage of holding Conventions, and calling upon all its members to attest their loyalty to its creed, by standing by the nominee of the party, under all cirrumstances .-When this cardinal duty is disregarded by them, it is necessarily and by consequence, in amount a desertion of the democratic fold. and however earnestly and vehemently they may clamor in their defence, the brand of apostacy must be upon them. The various motives by which individual are urged on to erratic folly, both in religion and politics, are entirely understood by those accustomed to investigate and study the principles of human action, but when these motives are so glaring and manifest, as they are in the few refractory ones who are now making the vain effort to overthrow Mr. FAULENER, and with time, the democratic party-the most ordinary intelligence can readily comprehend them, and estimate their unworthiness. Let us consider the texture of the brilliant argument, urged against the Convention, and then the charges preferred against the nominee. It is stated that the body was not composed of a fair representation of the sense of the people of the district. If this be true, then the question arises, where was the deficiency-in what did it consist?-Let the proof be brought forward to sustain the position, and make good the assertion.-We unhesitatingly deny it, and call upon those who make it to establish the charge.

Again it has been elegantly declared that it was a packed Convention; that is to say, that its members, some or all of them, were operated upon in their action, by improper influences. This is a grave charge. and one that should be established by the most conclusive evidence; but it is simply ridiculous, for we venture to say, not one of those immaculate individuals, who prate so loudly about packing and corruption, would dare to point to a single delegate who was present in that Convention, and single him out as one who had been bought or bribed to cast his vote for any particular candidate, or had been in any manner recreant to his trust. No, as soon would he attempt to handle hot iron, as to do that to an individual which may be done with impunity to an aggregate assembly. We therefore without reserve denounce these charges as wholly unjust and unwarranted by the facts.

With reference to the claims and character of our nominee, it is scarcely necessary to say a word in vindication, as he is well known in this district, by his long and honorable course in Congress, and in other departments of public service. The old and senseless cry of renegadism, can hardly be raised now with propriety, in view of the peculiar circumstances which exist at present. All the other epithets of vituperation and venom, which have heretofore been so freely poured out upon Mr. FAULENER's devoted head, seem to have been abandoned, or permitted to sink to the common sewer, of all loathed calumnies. He is presented to the people as a tried and proved public servant, thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of democracy, and constitutional policy-standing upon the platform of staterights and absolute freedom from the corrupting and dangerous whirlpool of Federal patronage and bounty, which the distributionists are clamoring for and grasping after, like hungry - wolves around the tired travellers in the snow deserts of Russia, proclaiming that have been consolidated,

rginia's salvation depends upon her joining the general scramble and getting a share of the public lands, before it is too late. What lands? Where is the domain which is to pro duce the fund which is to work such wonders ? It must lie east of the Mississippi river, because the territory west of that great river, was not ceded by any of the States, but was bought by the common blood and treasure of all the States, by the Louisiana purchase in Jefferson's time, and as the result of the Mexican War, which shed so much glory upon the country; and therefore no portion of it can be appropriated by Congress to sid in building the A. L. & H. Railroad, or to any other line of our improvements. Now if it must come from any of the new States, containing wild lands east of the Mississippi, is it not manifest from the declared and positive ground assumed by the representatives in Congress from most of the Northwestern States upon this subject, that they will oppose to the death, any grant to the old States, of lands which may lie in their borders; for, say they, and with much force, that when a new State is admitted into the Union, all the land within its linits should be surrendered at the same time, by the General Government to the absolute ownership of the State so admitted. We do not pretend to maintain this position or to advocate its soundness -on the contrary, we believe it utterly indefensible; but merely sliude to it, to show that it is scarcely position Virginia, avan were she to make the effort, to wrest any thing in the way of land proceeds from the General Government; for her delegates declare that they are utterly powerless to prevent the extravagant donations which are constantly being made to corporations. This being so, how much more ineffectual would be their endeavors to change the policy of the Government, now so firmly settled, and which is rapidly working out its application in the absorption of the public domain, and before long, in spite of all opposition and action on the part of the State, will have swept the public lands from the General Government, into the great mass of private property, where it properly belongs. Nor does Virginia need any such aid from without. Within her bosom are elements of wealth, which might enrich an empire, and when developed as they should be, by the industry and enterprise of her own brave and stalwart sons, her splendid rivers now wasting their energies, are destined to turn machinery sufficient to clothe the world-her lofty mountains under patient toil will yield them untold treasures-and the State go forward in the march of progress and substantial prosperity, with untarnished honor and with that lofty sense of independence, which belongs to all States as well as individuals, who attain true glory and greatness.

### RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday morning last, the Accommodation train going east on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ran over two women who were attempting to cross an open culvert, near Duffield's Depot. The women, it seems, had strayed from the Poor House in this county, and after wandering a day and night, unluchily took the track of the railroad, where they were overtaken by the train and precipitated into the culvert, breaking a leg of each, and otherwise injuring them. The name of one of the women is "Katy Johnson," a well known character in the Duffield's neighborhood, and familiar in the memories of the oldest inhabitants of that region. Poor Katy, time has failed to make much impression upon her, but steam is ahead of time now-a-days, and aithough she has long run against the one, she should be careful to avoid the other.

Both were kindly cared for by the superintendent in charge of the train, and taken on to Harper's Ferry, from whence they were removed to the Poor House on Thursday.

ALFRED M. BARBOUR, Esq., was nominated by the Democratic party of Monongalia county, at the primary election held on the 27th ult., as one of their candidate for the next House of Delegates. Mr. Barbour is a young man of talent, and is a conristent Dem-

.... We understand that the governor ship of Utah Territory has been tendered to Major Benjamin McCullough, of Texas, and that there is every reason to believe that he will accept the office. It would be difficult to name another person who combines in himscif so many qualities for the successful discharge of the duties of this important and delicate trust as are undoubtedly possessed by Major McCullough.

.... On Thursday the Postmaster General entered into a contract with David Headly. Esq., President of the Panama Railroad Company, for the transportation of the California mails over the Isthmus until the termination of the existing California mail steamers' contracts some two years hence. The compensation the Department is to pay is \$100,000 per an-

.... The Iowa State Democrat publishes returns from forty-four counties, which show a democratic gain on Fremont's vote of November last, of 6,737, when Fremont's majority in the State was 7.533.

.... By the adoption of the northern and southern line of Minnesota, as proposed by Congress, the new state will measure as follows: Length of State, 340 miles; width of State, 220 miles; area of State, 75,000 square

.... Hon. Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky. is a candidate for re-election to the House of

.... Vincent Witcher, esq., has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs and Americans of Mr. Bocock's district.

.... Col. Alexander Monroe has been nominated for the State Senate, in the Hampshire district, by a democratic convention .-The vote stood for Col. Monroe 460; Col. Chas. Blue 459.

.... Dr. Geo. K. Gilmer has retired from the editorial ecnduct of the Staunton (Va.) American, and that paper and the Spectator

The freight conductors on the first and second divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road, says the Martinsburg Republican, have been on a strike since Wednesday last,

A STRIKE

It appears, from what we can learn, that some regulation of the company making conductors responsible for losses, was regarded by them as onerous and oppressive, and hence the strike. As a general thing, we are opposed to strikes, and would counsel, if our opinion was consulted, and was worth any thing, all those who feel aggrieved by the regulations of their employers to stop work peaceably, rather than attempt to do by force that which the organization of society and the laws of the land could not tolerate. In this instance, we regret to learn, that an appeal was made to force to accomplish their wishes, by preventing those from work who were willing to go on. Such conduct cannot be defended even by those who might otherwise sympathise with them. We hope the matter will soon be arranged satisfactory to all parties, and that the business of the road will go on as usual.

On Saturday evening last, the military of Baltimore were ordered out by a proclamation of the Gov. of Maryland, to protect the tonnage trains of the road. The military escort filled three cars. The paymaster's car was occupied by the sheriff of Baltimere county, which was followed by a fifth car, closed, fitted up as an arcenal, in which were soveral chests of muskets, boxes of cartridges, bags of balls and buckshot, and other munitions of war. When about two miles from the city, the trains were attacked by the rioters, wlo were fired upon by the militia, and a number wounded. One man was shot dead.

The following account of the attack, we find in the local columns of the "Sun" of yesterday :

As the first engine approached the bridge, several hundred men were seen upon and about it, and others lying off in the fields. A stone was thrown, which seemed to be the signal for an attack, and several guns were fired from the bridge and fields upon the head of the train. The fire was returned by the guard upon the engines, with deadly aim, and several of the rioters fell, which causing a panic ong them, they scampered, but as the train passed its length rapidly along they rallied upon the pay-master's car, in the rear, held by the sheriff and his officers, who from the side lights and platform continued to discharge their muskets and revolvers upon them, which was continued along the route at intervals until the train entered a deep cut a mile from the bridge. Here were collected five hundred men, composed of the most determined characters, armed with weapons and a brass swivel, which was posted on the bank in such a position as to rake the first engine. Here a most desperate attack was anticipated, and a hundred cocked muskets lay leveled from the windows or bristled from the side lights awaiting the onset of the rioters, and the word to fire. Meanwhile the attack had been commenced on the guard in front, who were returning the fire with great rapidity and precision. A party on the hill in endeavoring to get off the swivel, the charge of which was dampened by the rain, were shot down by the military, although no regular command was given, and the battle now became pretty general along the train, though orders were given to waste

It is suppposed that four or five were wounded at this point. One man standing on the hill with an umbrella over his head and apparently a spectator, was shot through the brain and fell dead. of the rioters received a ball in one shoulder which passed around under the flesh of the other; a third was seen to press his hand on his side and drop down. The disharges were more generally effective here was to stop the train at the commencement of the attack, when the troops were about to disembark with fixed bayonets, pursue the rioters and either shoot down, stab, or capture them, but the engineer in front either misunderstood the order or wilfully disregarded it, and applying the more steam, kept on dragging the train away, which met with no further molestation or detention until it arrived at Gwyn's Falls and near the scene of the ensanguinary conflict of the previous day. Here, about a half mile in advance, the six o'clock train from Ellicott's Mills had been thrown from the rails by some obstruction, it is supposed, placed upon them and the wreck obstructing the road the train was de-tained at this point from seven to nine o'clock. Meanwhile the rain poured in torrents, and the woods and high hills around adding to the extreme darkness, and nothing could be seen for awhile but the dark line of the immense train with here and there a lighted lantern moving among them. Finally, at about 9 o'clock, the track was pro-nounced clear, and the train moved on at a slow

pace, and arrived at Ellicott's Mills, where a repast was furnished by the company to the troops and COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT THE UNIVER-

The following gentlemen have been selected as Orators for the closing exercises at the University, during the last week of June

Hon. W. Ballard Preston-Alumni Ora-Hon. Wm. Preston, of Louisville, Orator

for three Literary Societies. Mr. Dabney Cosby, of Halifax, Va., for the Jefferson Society.

Mr. R. B. Davis, of Halifax, Va., for the Washington Society.

Mr. J. H. Williams, of Shenandoah, Va., for the Columbian Society.

.... The Democracy are gaining immensely in the various northern States, as is indicated by the elections which have been lately held. Iowa is probably redeemed ,-and the Detroit Free Press, says that the first congressional District of Michigan which last year gave between eight and nine hundred Republican majority, has gone for the Democrats, by 650 majority. 'Bleeding Kansas,' it says has had its day, and the 'Dred Scott decisions' cry has worked not the slightest benefit to the niggerites. 'Truth, crushed to earth,' has risen again.

.... The Democratic State Central Committee of Maryland, have fixed upon Thursday, the 30th day of July next, as the time for holding a State Convention for the nomination of Governor &c., and that the hall of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore City is designated as the place for holding said Con-

.... A dispatch from Harrisburg, states that a new political combination has just beén developed in Pennsylvania, between a portion of the Democracy and the straight out Americans, and that Governor Geary has agreed to accept the nomination for the Gub-

.... We learn that the Democrats of Barbour county have nominated E. D. Talbott, for the Honse of Delegates.

.... Hon, A. H. H. Stuart has accepted the nomination of the whigs and Americans of Augusta county to represent them in the Senate of Virginia.

.... A democratic State convention, for the nomination of State officers; will be held | the deceased fell in the river, and that he was in Baton Rouge on the 18th of May next.

[For the Spirit of Jefferson.] EDITORS :- Will you allow me to indulge in a few observations upon the subject of the present contest between Hon, Charles James Faulkner, the Democratic nominee, and the Hon. Wm. Lucas, the so-called Old Line independent candidate for Con-gress? Sirs, I am an Old-Line Democrat in the fullest sense. I was born and reared a Democrat—have always supported Democratic candidates, in prefer ence to all and every opposition which has been brought against them. I have done so under the fall conviction, that the principles and policy laid down and practiced by the Democratic party are and always have been the best calculated to promote the true interests, the honor and glory of our great and mighty republic.

and mighty republic.

It has been said that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The truth of this graphic sentence is forcibly called to mind at every turn in the history and progress of our country. No sooner does the intelligence of our people and the patriotism of our statesmen conquer one evil or error, than another springs up—than the enemy in some new guise leaps forth from some hidden recess to renew the conflict. Alten and Sedition Laws, United States Bank, Protective Tariffs, Assumption of State Debts, Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands amongst the States, Know-Nothingism, Black Republicanism, all, and many other kindred measures have had heir advocates, and been consigned to the tomb of the Capulets. After all these brilliant victories, de veloping and establishing beyond doubt the strength and soundness, the justice and immutable truth o Democratic principles, one would suppose that the champions could say "Now are our brows crowned with victorious wreaths

But such it would seem is not to be our good fortune. When new issues cannot be made, old ones are to be revived; when living soldiers cannot be marshalled to the field, the dead carcasses of the slain are to be galvanized and brought forward to be slain again. Suppose, Messrs. Editors, that at this day, some candidate for public honors should come forward and revive the discussion of the estab lishment of a U S. Bank, or a Protective Tariff policy. Would not every one regard it as a resurrection of the dead? But suppose further, that the advocate of such measures, should call himself an old-line Democrat, and claim that the measures he advocated were Democratic measures, and quote Gen. Jackson for authority, would any intelligent person regard such pretensions with serious consideration? And yet we have before the people of this district, at the present time, a candidate for Congress calling himself an old-line Democrat, and ad-

Our bruised arms hung up for monuments."

cating, as a Democratic measure, the Distribution f the proceeds of the Public Lands among States, quoting Gen. Jackson for authority, and depending upon Whigs and Know-Nothings for his chief support. Strange, strange as it may seem, such is the position which the Hon. Wm. Lucas occupies before the people. Does not every body know that Distribution, to-gether with the whole batch of measures above named, have been repudiated by the whole Demo-

cratic party in every platform of principles which has been framed? To attempt seriously to hold before the public mind, Distribution as a Democratic mea-sure, is certainly no compliment to the intelligence or even common sense of the people. It Distribu-tion is a Democratic measure, why, I would ask, is it that the whigs and whig presses are giving such "aid and comfort" to Mr. Lucas? Have all the whigs and know nothings siddenly become Democrats, or has Mr. Lucas really turned whig?—Query?—the people will answer. If the question is asked "why is this issue made with the Democratic party and its noninee in this

District," the answer is to be found in the words uttered by Mr. Lucas himself in his speech in Martin burg on the 27th ult., "opposition to the Hon. C. J. Faulkner, and nobody else." In these emphatic words there is much meaning, more perhaps than was intended. Had the Democratic Convention ninated any other one of the prominent men of our District than Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Lucas would not have been in the field, and his new fledged oldline Distribution doctrines would probably have remained unconceived and unborn. people in Martinsburg in his speech that "he was brought out to oppose Mr. Faulkner, and nobody else."

What is Mr. Faulkner's position before the people of this district? When he was first nominated i 1853 by the Democratic convention, he emphatically declared in reference to his former party ions, that "he had crossed the bridge and burnt it b, hind him," thereby espousing the Democratic cause, its principles and its fate. His public acts have ever since that time been in strict and faithful keeping with that declaration. Twice since he has been re nominated and triumphantly elected over the fiercest and bitterest opposition. He has proved faithful to every trust confided to him. No objection has been made by either editor, writer, correspondent or vo-ter of the Democratic party to any vote cast or speech uttered during his whole career of six years s a Representative in Congress. But on the contrary it is everywhere acknowledged that he has been among the most able, efficient and faithful Repre-sentatives the District has ever had; that his talents and active energy has reflected high credit upon the District, is a fact of which every one is fully sensible. Thus does Mr. Faulkner stand proudly eminent before his constituency as well as before whole country.

In contrast with Mr. Faulkner's position let us take another glance at the position of Mr. Lucas, It would be folly to suppose ever in the event of Mr. Lucas' election to Congress, that the measure which he is now advocating before the people, can by any manner or means become a law. The national adminis-tration which has just opened is in every manner committed against it. The Cincinnati platform denounces it. Mr. Buchanan in adopting that platform and being elected upon its principles, is bound by its requirements-to say nothing of his own avow. sentiments-to oppose it even by the exercise of his executive veto, if needs be. Thus we find this old-liner arrayed against the Cincinnati platform and the President elected thereon, against the vote he himself (Mr. Lucas) cast for Mr. Buchanan; against the Democratic party of the country,—of the Democratic party of this District and its nominee.— What power I would ask does he expect to bring to bear in favor of his propositions? - Certainly his election depends upon the votes of anti-democratic voters of this District, and in Congress he would of necessity depend upon the Black Republican and other anti-democratic factions. Is the Democracy of this District willing to see a man elected to Con gress upon such an issue, and placed in such a po-

"Arise ye Goths and glut your ire !" Imagine for a moment, such a bill as Mr. Lucas suggested in his speech at Martinsburg, to be passed by Congress and sent to the President for his signa-"A seperate sett of books-Land Books opened, and seperate accounts of the proceeds of the Public Lands kept and periodically distributed among the States; with an enacting clause providing for the withholding of the money whenever the Treasury of the United States should by any chance become too much depleted." Great heavens! what a glorious hook for the lovers of spoils to hang their hopes upon. Does not every rational being know that Mr. Buchanan would scout such a bill from his presence with his direst condemnation? chanan should sign such a bill, or any bill for the Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, the whole Democratic par-ty of the country would be as much astounded as are the people of this District, Democrats, Whigs, Know-Nothings and all, at the very strange and inconsistent position which the Hon. Wm. Lucas has assumed in "opposition to Mr. Faulkner and nobody

It is a matter of painful regret and chagrin to the Democracy that Mr. Lucas should have taken such po-ition; not so much on account of the result which is to ensue to the Democratic party, (for Mr. Lucas will surely be defeated) but on his count. He has always been regarded as an old line Democrat in reality; one who could be relied upon in the darkest hour of danger and trial, to do batle for the maintenance of principle, and his many Democratic friends mourn that he should now found making battle against his party, his friends and his country's good. But he has drawn the sword, and "the blood be upon his own head." PINCTORI.

.... President Buchanan, has taken a pew n the Presbyterian church,on F. street, Washington, which was originally built about the year 1801, then under the Rev. Dr. Laurie, now in the pastorial care of Rev. Dr. Gurley. There the venerable Chief Magistrate is in regular attendance.

.. We learn from the "Hardy Whig" that Mrs. Elizabeth Goldizen, who resided on the North Fork, in that county, died a few days since, having reached the extraordinary age of one hundred and eighteen years.

.... The eldest son of Governor Wise is studying divinity at the Theological Seminary near Alexandria and will probably be ordained an Episcopal Minister next year.

.... The body of Grisley Jenkins was found in the Shenandoah river, hear Mr. Isaac Long's in Page county. It is supposed that intoxicated.

For the Spirit of Jefferson Messas. Epiross:—In continuing the considera-tion of this subject, I can but express my amazement at the indifference and lethargy of the people of the United States in regard to the most momentous question, and interest, that has arisen or been at stake, since the war of the revolution: A question, and interest, of the first magnitude, not only to themselves, but to their children, and children's children.

for generations to come!

Indeed, the true question, the great question,—
what should be done with the public lands, and in
what way can they be best disposed of for the "common benefit?"—is, entirely kept out of view; and, the whole discussion is made to turn on the petty question of what shall be done with the insignifi cant sums for which this vast and immeasurable Public attention is thus beguiled, and turned

away from the true question, and all the feelings and passions of the people aroused, and enlisted, in the success of one candidate or the other, when, it matters not which is elected, and which opinion prevails as to the disposition of the proceeds of sale the lands themselves, in either case, are sacrificed and the people, and their posterity, divested, onsted and despoiled, of an empire, stretching from the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean !

The great question, and I repeat it, is, should these lands be sold at all, and is a sale the best disposi-tion of them, for the "common benefit" of the real, and common owners—the people?

Into this question no inquiry is made; nor do the people seem to comprehend that they have any in-terest individually; but suffer themselves, as in a mesmeric dream, to be obfuscated by vague and pur-

blind ideas that these lands belong to the government, or to the States, and that they, as individuals, have no interest in them, or anything to do with them! I desire to call the attention of each man, or woman, who may read what I write, to the home-fact, that each has, for himself, and his posterity, a deep, direct, and personal interest, in this the no tsplendid inheritance that any people ever possessed; and, that, he must look to it, or it will be sold, and pass out of his and their possession forever 1 These lands, belong to the people, to the thirty mil'ions who constitute this nation, and, to their posterity, their heirs ! Each one of them has equal,

individual rights, in this mighty property! United States government, so far from owning these lands, or any thing else, is itself, the subject of ownership, and belongs to the thirty millions of people, and to their posterity, who are equally the owners of the government, and of the lands: The Government is but a tool, an instrument, an agency, in the hands of its masters, to dispose of the lands for the "common benefit" of these masters and owners.

The question, then, recurs, in what way can the agent—the United States government—dispose of the public lands, most equitably, for the "common benefit" of its common owners? In my former article, I pointed out the plan acted upon by mankind, of disposing of such joint and

common property, by division and apportionm as more just and equitable than our plan of sale. And I shall continue that view of the subject, by further instances. Let us turn our minds for a moment to the mode of ascertaining, and fixing the rights, of common owners in private landed estate, and, we find the

plan of division and apportionment recognised, and adopted, as the general rule, and wherever practica-ble. If a father dies, leaving a family of children and landed estate, nine times in ten, the surveyor is called in, and the estate divided and apportioned among them! And why? First, that each child may have a home; secondly, that if he chooses to sell it, he may place his own terms and price on it, and not another for him; and, lastly, to avoid the possibility of the sacrifice of his interest, if he is not as rich, and able, as some of the brothers, to bid for, and buy the whole tract!

Take the case of three common and joint owners

of a tract of nine hundred acres of land, where, two of the common owners own no property but the third of this land, and the third owner is a rich man; and, then you may be able to see, that division and apportionment, in such a case would be equal, and just, and could wrong neither of the joint owners, when a sale of the property would be more unequal, unjust, and unfair, for the two who had the crime (in the estimation and practice of the world) of poverty cleaving to them. For we read that, "the rich man's wealth is his strong city; the destruction of the poor is their poverty!" For, if you put the land to auction, the two poor men cannot become bidders for nine hundred acres of land; and here emphatically, the "destruction of the poor is their The rich co owner, then, buys it at his own price-the two poor men must be content with their share of this price-tho'a pittance-and the rich man may place them in the condition of his menials, to work for him the land—the identical land—of which they were his joint and equal owners! But, divide the land, and each of these poor men has his homestead of three hundred acres, to work on his own account; and no injury done to the rich man; for, he too, gets three hun-dred acres; all he is entitled to. Nay! I have not stated the case strong enough! Let me take an instance-let me quote it from daily life-to show you how poor, and how wretched, some of these con mon owners, of this great estate in the public lands, protect their equal rights, if you persist in putting their inheritance up to the highest bidder! I do it, that, if there is one drop of justice, mercy, or charity, left in our common nature unexhausted by heartless and grinding avarice, the rich—but still the joint owners, only, of this public property—may blush with shame—if the tear of nature, of pity. and remorse, does not start to the eye—when they see dying before them, the helpless victims of their spoliations and injustice! I quote from the National ntelligencer of the 21st inst, as quoted from the

The New York Times presents the record of a case of misery which has recently been brought to light there. We extract from it the testimony of a little

girl of eight years.
"That is my mother," she said, pointing to the corpse. "The night before last two men came into our house and turned my father and mother and me and my two little brothers out. We had no where to go. We then went to sleep in an entry. Nobody turned us away all night. In the morning father went away to look for another place. He was gone all day. We had nothing to eat, and were very hungry. Father came back at six o'clock and then went away again. Nobody would let us into their house, because they said if they did the landlord would turn them out. The folks we hired the house of hired it of someholds also. of hired it of somebody else. So we went into the yard. Mother said she was very sick; she had been sick a long time before, and my little brothers cried. Mother lay down and I put some rags on her to keep her warm, because she said her head ached so bad. When it got dark my two little brothers lay down and I put some things over them, and I got some rags to put under them too, and then I sat up to wetch. By and by a policeman came along, and then he went away and got another one, and they lifted her up and put her in to a cart, and took us all here. Mother didn't want to leave the yard.— She said to the policeman that she wanted to stay

These people, each of them, are units of the thirty millions, who, own jointly, and in common, this vast property—the public land! How dare we, how can we, how have we the heart to rob them; aye, murder them? How can we do it without the sin of blood guiltiness cleaving, not to our garments, but our souls? -Will you tell me that \$1,25 per acre is a moderate price, and that all may buy if they will? Can people in this condition buy, aye, buy even a portion of their own property? But tell them i they will go to it, if they can work their way to it, f they can beg their way to it, that the comm government is bound to give them a "common bea efit" of common property, and I leave you to judge whether, they will not flee to it, as to a city of refuge, with the avengers of hunger, and want and destitution, and death, to hurry them on their way!

Here then, is the picture of the sale of public
lands on one hand, and of an apportionment of them
on the other; which is just, which is wise, which is
merciful? If you sell, it is a matter of no moment then, whether the price is used as revenue for the general government, or divided among the States to e given away to railroads; in both cases, you se out the lands and homesteads of thirty mi people, and of their posterity; and put them to the necessity, if they ever get an acre of it, to buy it back, at exaggerated prices, from speculators, to whom they have been handed over; or to be om their tenants, and menials on the very lands that onged to them! And what is the mighty gain in this procedure of selling out the lands of millions of people to speculators? If you put the land sales annually, at three millions of dollars, it is but ten cents a head to the owners, whether it goes into the treasury for the support of the go ernment, or is distributed to railroad con Only pause, and think on it a moment! Thirty millions of people, the owners of thousands of millions of acres of land, the most magnificent landed estat that was ever owned by any nation under the sun selling out such an inheritance for an annuity of ten cents a head! Thirty millions of Esau's, sel ling out their own, and the birthright of their chil dren, for not so much as a "mess of pottage"—if "hasty plate of soup"—ten cents a head per annum hat, without the excuse of starvation; and, in the 19th century; and under governments when the power is in their own hands! And the only is sue raised, and presented for their consideration is, what is to be done with this ten cents, and where

This is the mighty issue, in this congressional can rass, throughout the nation! Truly a grand issue non which to raise the storm of a national can ass, and to array the knights and leaders, aje, and vass, and to array the anigues and leaders, as e, and the faithful vassals and liegemen (all panting for the fray, and may be, for the pay, when the battle is won) of the mighty captaini, who maintain the one side or the other of this mighty issue! Surely, "a

shall it go? into the United States treasury, or to

good quarrel to draw emulcus factions, and bleed to

death upon!"

For, whether the people, in their wisdom, determine that one candidate may put it into an already bloated and bursting treasury, or the other may give it to the railroad companies—it is but ten cts. a head per annum—and for such a sum they part with their lands, for them and their heirs, forever! As one of you, as a unit of the thirty millions of people, who now own this vast estate, I enter my protest against this enormous and wicked sacrifice people, who now own this vast estate, I enter my protest against this enormous and wicked sacrifice of it. I am not willing to sell my own interest, and that of my children, and of posterity, in the public lands, for 10 cts. a head per annum. Let the lands alone—they can't run away—and they will be as safe in our own hands, as in those of speculators.— When our children grow up, and as they grow up, if they think proper to take their portion in our wild lands, let them go to them, let a fair share be as-signed to them, and let them settle and cultivate tham them. If we hold on to the land, it is a rich and priceless inheritance for our children; if we sell it, it becomes the property of speculators, and an in-heritance for their children. The inheritance of our children is gone, in that case, and if they ever get a part of it, they get it as purchasers, and for just what the speculator or his posterity may put on it. Shall I be told that our children, for years to come, may buy public land at \$1.25 per acre? Vain de-lusion! If the whole land is not absorbed, nothing

will be left but refuse lands; and for these, they must still pay the same price, for which a few speculators got the pick and choice of those lands!

It may be proper, here, and before proceeding to comment on other great evils growing directly out of the policy of selling the public lands, instead of dividing and expertinging them. dividing and apportioning them to actual settlers, to give a statement of the sums of money realized from the sales of the public lands: I quote from Benton's Thirty Years in the U. S. Senate:

"The whole annual receipts from land sales at this time (1850) are about two millions of dollars; the annual receipts from customs, founded almost entirely upon the direct or indirect productions of the earth, exc ed fifty millions of dollars. I have looked into the respective amounts of federal revenue, received into the treasury from these two sources, since the establishment of the federal government; and find the customs to have yielded in that time, a fraction over one thousand millions of dollars net the lands to have yielded less than one hundred and the lands to have yielded less than one hundred andthirty millions gross, not forty millions clear after
paying all expenses of surveys, sales and management. Vol. 1, page 103.

The first remark I shall make on this statement,
is, that the policy of selling the public lands, at
all, was based upon the necessity of raising a fund
to pay the war debt of the revolution. And yet,
from the statement just quoted, so far from paying
that debt and after they had been put to sale for

to pay the war debt of the revolution. And yet, from the statemest just quoted, so far from paying that debt, and after they had been put to sale for a period of sixty-three years—from the foundation of the government to 1850—only forty millions of dollars net had been realized from them! How then, and when, was the debt of the revolution paid off? If we look to Gen. Jackson's message of Dec., 1832, we shall find that these public lands, as far as ceded by the States, were ceded for the "purposes of general harmony, and as a fund to meet the general exeral harmony, and as a fund to meet the general expenses of the war." Statesman's Manual, vol. 2 p. 787: And further, that, "as the lands may now be considered as relieved from this pl dge, the object for which they were ceded having been accomplished, it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such way as may best conduce to the quiet, harmony and general interest of the American people." Same page. Again, how was the debt paid off, and who paid it? Manifestly it was not paid by the sales of the public lands: For in 1832 according to Mr. Benton, "the revenue arising from the public lands, has not been sufficient to meet the genof them, by about \$11,314,656. Vol. 1, p. 365. The purpose, and the war debt of the revolution had been paid off, not by the lands, but by the customs where the people pay, not according to their wealth as in direct taxes, but according to their consumption of dutiable articles and by numbers: The peo ple, who owned the lands, paid off the war debt of the revolution with which they were charged, and still, under the pretext of that debt, the lands continued to be sacrificed, and sold out of the hands of the nation, into the hands of speculators! A more barefaced, gratuitous and wicked robbery, has never been perpetrated in the annals of any people! Not a debt, but to enable capitalists and the rich, under the pretext of a debt, to plunder and appropriate to themselves, and to their posterity, the common inheritance of the common owners: Well might Gen. Jackson say, as he did, in the same message, p. 785, "It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall cease, as soon as practi cable, to be a source of revenue, and that they shall

I agree fully in the opinion that they should cease to be a source of revenue," and will the balance of the opinion, by saving that, instead of se ling them in "limited parcels," they should be apportioned in "limited parcels," to actual settlers. continue to sell them, when the debt is extinguished with which they were charged, and the revenue so much above the wants of the government that the surplus most be deposited with the States is monstrous in the extreme. It is to continue to sell the lands of a nation, simply that they may b some the private property of a few landgrabbers and It is true, that, under our forms of government

these lands cannot be perpetuated in the families of the few who are engrossing them. Our laws and opinions against entails and primogeniture prevent that. But the best lands will be absorbed by a few persons; they will be beld out of cultivation for ex-tortionate prices, to the wrong of individuals, and to the detriment of the country; and besides, other great and threatening evils will continue to flow

from the sales and speculations in those lands.

The slavery agitation, and all the ruin it portends,
may be traced, directly, to the policy of selling the public lands. Northern capitalists—(and most of the monied capital of the country is owned in the North)—have become, individually, and in joint stock companies dealing in lands, and in railroad companies, and other incorporations, largely, the owners of all the best public lands.

They understand very well the value, to them, of the whole world ascompeting bidders and purchasers for their investments in lauds. They know that slaveholders, requiring large tracts of land, would not afford the same number of bidders, and amount of competition, arising from the non-slaveholders foreign and domestic; and hence their hostility to slaveholders, and desire to exclude them from the scene of their operations. It is not a love of liberty or religion, or philanthropy, but avarice, that lies at the foundation of emigrant-aid-societies, and appropriations by northern legislatures to the cause of Kansas, and of all their hostility to southern people

Again, the pecuniary embarrassment and pressure now grinding the old states, flow from the same source -speculation in the public lands. Is it, at all wonderful, that, when the vast landed property of thirty millions of people is forced into market and put to auction, that those who possess the monies capital of the country should be tempted to quit all regular and legitimate occupations, and rush to that great gaming table, where the national empire is the stake, and thirty millions of people are victims? Abandon, at once, the policy of selling the public

lands, and proclaim their apportionment, in just and limited parcels," to actual settlers, and you will dispose of these lands for the "common benefit" of the common owners; restore the settlement of the public lands to their natural progression and chan-nel; and avoid all those evils that must continue to flow from a wild and reckless speculation in them

SUMMIL POINT, May 1, 1857.

.... The Cumberland Civilian states that the business on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at that point, is now greater than over heretofore. Train after train is almost constantly passing through that city, heavily la den with the productions of the " great west" and the rich treasures of the coal region going east, and merchandise, manufactured and imported articles going west. The revenue from the last month's business will undoubtedly Le larger than that of any previous month, and perhaps more than from any other railroad in the United States

... The officers of the United States Army istend to present Gen. Quitman a service of silver plate for his efforts in securing the passage through Congress of the bill making an addition to their salaries. Gen. Scott has written him a very handsome letter announcing, that, as the senior officer, he has consented to act as the organ of his brother officers of the army in procuring the proposed testimo-

.... Governor Gorman, of Minnesota, has issued a proclamation calling for an extra session of the Legislature of that Territory for April 27th, "for the purpose of enacting such laws as may be deemed necessary to enable the people to form a State Constitution, preparatory to being admitted into the Union as SPEECH OF HON. WM. LUCAS AT

For the Spirit of Jefferson.

MESSES. EDITORS: -I send you a report, from memory, of the speech of Mr. Lucas at Martinsburg, delivered on the 27th of April. It is only a report of his first speech, and as that occupied two hours and a half, it is unnecessary to say that the report is meagre and incomplete. I believe, however, that it represents his position fairly if not fully, and that is the only object of the reporter .-It is scarcely necessary to say, that it is not "by au-Mority," having been done without consulting Mr. L. as to itsaccuracy, or submitting it to his inspection. It is done in a spirit of fairness, upon the individual responsibility of OLD LINER.

Mr. Lucas said that he occupied a painfal and mbarrassing situation, and he had been placed ia it not by any agency of his own. He nad been fitty democrats troin Hampshire, Berkeley, and elsewhere. Their action was without his knowledge or consent, but he did not pretend to control them—they had a right to do as they pleased. But as these old-liners had brought him out, and he was in the breach, he did not mean to be a mum candidate, or to be set up as a mark to be shot at without defending himself. They had placed in his hands the old-line banner which he had carried for them in days of yore with all the Democratic principles inscribed upon it—they had pla-ced that banner again in his hands, and he meant carry it through. He meant to sound the oldtimes, old-line bugle, which once could be heard throughout the district from the waters at the base of the Bine Ridge, to the hills of the Alleghanies. that stretched into Hampshire. He carried their banner through the thickest of the fight and never trailed it, or struck his colors he stuck by it through thick and thin, through evil and through good reports-through the darkest hour of battle. when you Sir, [to Mr. Faulkner, sitting by him on the stand.] were carrying the black banner, and

fighting in the ranks of the enemy.

He was in the breach, and he meant to fight it through. He was into the river and he never looked back-he meant to cross it or perish politi-On his part he meant to conduct the canvass o-

On his part he meant to conduct the canvass o-renly, honorably and in a friendly spirit. But if there must be war, then war let it be—we must meet as Romans Romans met. He had already heard many against him. In had been said that he was Whig and Know-Nothing candidate, and not as democratic candidate at all. And who were these

men that questioned his democracy? How long had they been in the democratic ranks? He chailenged a comparison of records. You that live in glass houses, don't dare throw stones at me!
Another report which he had heard since coming up there, was, that he had been telegraphed by the Know-Nothing Convention, and had telegraphed them in return. Upon his veracity, which never had been, and so help him God, never should be questioned with impunity-he pronounced the statement false. He had never left his home on the day of the convention, nor heard a breath of its intentions, or proceedings until it had adjourned. He called on Mr. Faulkner to bear him witness, that he had announced publicly in Charlestown in his speech at that place, that if the Know-Nothings and Whigs nominated a candidate, he (Mr. L.) would canvass the district, not as Mr. Faulkner's competitor, but in his lavor, as the os-tensible nominee of the Democratic party. He was, as he always had been, an old-line demo-

crat, and there was not a man in the District who could vote for him under any misapprehension as to his principles or position. There was not a man who could believe that he would change any of the sentiments or opinions or at ate anything of

his Democracy.

The issue had been made up whether the new liners were to monopolize all the honors and all the offices. Whether when we have fought the battle they should reap the fruits of victory. He had been commissioned by the old-liners to break up this new line succession entailed upon us, to the utter exclusion of all the old-liners and their children's children to the end of the chapter, and he meant to do it. He meant to hoist banner, and sound the old line bugle, and see whether there was only a "baker's dozen" left to guard the camp and bury the dead! He was not prepared of his own knowledge to impeach the nomination of Mr. F. These old-liners did not believe it fair. He knew little of his own knowlnotice of the meeting to send delegates to the Congressional Convention at Shepherdstown, and none at Harper's Ferry, the whole Mountain vote being unrepresented thereat. And since coming up, he had been informed that Martinsburg was kird enough to appoint delegates for all the other peput on caucus nominations as latterly conducted He knew how the nod and the wink went round, and how a few aspiring leaders got up the meetings without notice, and nominated their candidates re-gardless of the wishes of a majority of the people. And then the honest masses were to be whipped in seceders who dare rebel against corruption and to him, to purity the corrupt caucus system in the district, and to restore the power into the hands of

There was no opposition candidate in the field, and the Democracy had a right to choose between their own men. Strange to say those who opposed and defeated him when he was the nominee in 1845, were now the very men who were most vociferous in the cry of "nominee!" Mr, Bedinger had defeated him as an independent candidate, and Mr. Faulkner had in turn, as an independent candi-date, defeated Mr. Bedinger. He (Mr. Lucas) was not even treading in the footsteps of his illu trious predecessors, for he had neither announced

nor nominated himself.

Mr. L. regarded the disposition of the public lands as a great and momentous issue. We had a public domain of more than a billion of acres, whose value, present and prospective, all the arithmetics in America would not enable him to com-pute. Virginia was one of the joint owners of this domain, and yet we were to be told that her share in ten hundred millions of acres was nothing!— The land originally grant d by Virginia and the o her states of the confederacy, was granted under peculiar circumstances. The long war of inde-pendence had been fought, and several of the States quired as a condition of their accession to the a:ticles of confederation, that the states holding unoccupied lands should grant them to defray the expenses of the war, or pay off the revolutionary which she had a right to impose, and the other ceding states followed her example. In the lan-guage of the deed of cession they were to be he'd as a "common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become or shall become members of the confederation, or federal alliance of the said states, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and to be faith and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever The object of these grants had been carried out

and the debt of the revolution paid, and most of these lands sold and their proceeds exhausted. We have gone on acquiring more territory until enough has been added to make many times the original 13 States. This acquired territory was not in the contemplation of the tramers of the Constitution at all, for no one could look into futurity, or anticipate the acquisition of Florida, Texas, California, and Louisiana. Where does the title to this newly acquired land vest? He had always believed it vested in the States, and that the general government had acquired it as their agent, and held it only as their trustee. This opinion had been confirmed by the recent decision of the Srpreme Court in the Dred Scott case. He could not agree with those who contended that it belonged to the Federal government. If this government, could hold land in its own right, and ac unally held a billion of acres, it was the greatest landed despot in the universe. As a states-right Democrat he could not sanction such monstrous doctrine. The public lands belonged to the States, and if they owned it, what could prevent the owners from receiving the proceeds of their own property! The policy now pursued in regard to the public lands was to distribute their proceeds not constitutionally and equitably, but unconstitutionally and partially, by giving them all away to the new States. The East and West had the power and there was a reflect understanding between them. The lands were to be given away to the West, and the East is to have the tariff kept up tor her benefit, and to have the surplus revenue poured into her rivers, and har-bors, and expended on her fortifications. They were playing, against the South, the game of five plack one. As a Southern man Mr. L. could not endorse their policy. The South had spent more blood and treasure for the lands than any other section, and she alone received no benefit from The tariff had been recently adjusted to a where it would likely be kept for acmetime, and if it turns cut that it i, sufficient to defray the expenses of the government, the proceeds of the lands will be surplus. He was waiting the result of the reduction of the tariff. If the proceeds of the lands were sasp'as he was for distributing them equally among the old States and the new. He would like to put a stop to partial distribution by a general bill securing equality. Such a bill would stop log-rolling and corraption. He understood Mr. F. to say in Charlestown that they condition. victed three members of Congress of bribery, and that he (Mr. F.) thought thirty more were guilty. Mr. L. had no doubt of it—he had no doubt they had their arms into the treasury up to the elbow-yes up to the shoulder. He would, as far as pos